

THE CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, CLEARFIELD, PA. ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

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CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN.

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GEORGE C. KIRK,
Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Pa.
All business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Surveyor will do well to give him call, as he fathers himself that he can render satisfaction. Deeds of conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. '72-2m-27

JAMES C. BARRETT,
Justice of the Peace and Licensed Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Collections & remittances promptly made, and all kinds of legal instruments executed on short notice. may 17/72

DAVID REAMS,
SCRIVENER & SURVEYOR,
Luthersburg, Pa.
THE scrivener offers his services to the public in the capacity of Scrivener and Surveyor. All kinds of writing promptly attended to, and the making of drafts, deeds and other legal instruments, writing, executed without delay, and warranted to be correct or no charge. '72-7m

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Conveyancing and all legal papers drawn with accuracy and dispatch. Drafts on and passed to and from any point in Europe prepared. oct 16/72

F. K. ARNOLD & Co.,
BANKERS,
Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa.
Money loaned at reasonable rates; exchange bought and sold; deposits received, and a general banking business will be carried on at the above place. '72-11/72

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
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Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb 27/71

E. A. & W. D. IRVIN,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Logs
AND LUMBER.
Office in new corner Store building,
150-157 1/2 Curwensville, Pa. '72-11/72

W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers,
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, Pa.
Orders solicited. Ship on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa. '72-11/72

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county. Frenchville, June 27, 1872.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square and Round Lumber of all kinds. '72-11/72

CHARLES SCHAFER,
LAGER BEER BREWER,
Clearfield, Pa.
Having erected a Brewery he hopes by strict attention to business and the manufacture of a superior article of BEER to receive the patronage of all the old and new customers. '72-2m-27

J. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
CHROMES MADE A SPECIALTY. '72-11/72

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
CLEARFIELD, PA. '72-11/72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper
Hanger,
Clearfield, Penna.
Will undertake to make in his line promptly and in workmanlike manner. apr 4/72

HENRY RIBLING,
HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
CLEARFIELD, PENNA.
The freighting and painting of churches and other public buildings will receive particular attention, as well as the painting of carriages and sleighs. '72-11/72

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENNA.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. '72-11/72

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Agent for the American Double Turbine Water Wheel and Andrew's & Kalkbush Wheel. Can furnish Portable Grist Mills on short notice. jan 27/72

D. E. M. SCHREURER,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in Masonic Building,
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

H. F. NAUGLE,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver
and Plated Ware, &c.,
161-172 CLEARFIELD, PA.

M. GAUGREY & CO'S
RESTAURANT,
Second Street,
CLEARFIELD, PENNA.
Always on hand, Fresh Oysters, Ice Cream, Cakes, Soda, Crackers, Cakes, Cigars, Tobacco, Currant Fruit, Oranges, Lemons, and all kinds of fruit in season.
BELL-BRAND ROOM on second floor.
M. GAUGREY & CO. '72-11/72

Miss E. A. P. Rynder,
AGENT FOR
Chickering's, Steinhilber's and Emerson's Pianos
Smith's, Mason's & Hamilton's and Fisk's Organs and Melodians, and
Baker's Sewing Machines.
Also, TRACERS OF
Plans, Gutter, Urgh, Harmony and Vocal M. No pupil taken for less than half term.
Rooms opposite Clark's Furniture Store,
Clearfield, May 5, 1869-71.

such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

These are the very words of our ancient political dogmas; they are the principles in which the youth of Democracy have ever been instructed, and they are all that is vital to the proper administration of the government. They cover and embrace the whole scope and purpose of our search for power, and their just application will perpetuate the institutions of our country and will restore prosperity and happiness to the whole people.

Who will not look with pride upon the magnificent spectacle that is presented in the cordial unity of the best men of the nation for the restoration of an era of official purity, and the safety of the cardinal principles of free government. The Democratic party cannot die whilst the Constitution lives. In the cordial acceptance of its leading doctrines by the liberal Republicans, a new era of administration is being opened to the people of the whole people it gives most glorious tokens of its vitality, its energy and its enduring existence. What matters it that the man of the hour has not been of us in the past? Men are nothing—principles are everything. Candidates are the ephemeral creations of the present need, whilst ideas that are vital, are lasting and permanent. Candidates may come to administer, but ideas triumph invariably govern. Reform in the administration of the government, the advancement of the rights of the States and the protection of those of the people are the ideas that are to triumph, and he who represents them will be powerless to prevent their full realization.

Nor can it be justly said that any man has prevented the practical results that will flow from their triumph; it is chargeable to Greely. He has ever been an advocate of official purity and has manfully advocated the doctrines of amnesty and reconciliation. These cover the whole ground; they imply the withdrawal of federal interference from the enforced control of Southern States and the full permission for the people there to govern themselves. The triumph of the Democratic will end the rule of carpet-bag adventurers from Pennsylvania and the north, will stop the shameful squandering of the people's money in every southern State and will speedily place their industries, both manufacturing and agricultural, upon a firm and substantial basis. Contrast the situation of South Carolina with that of Virginia to-day; both went into rebellion; in the former are found carpet-bag government, enormous debt, grinding taxation and insecurity of person and property, from the conduct of lawless, misguided and oppressed men. There the federal government upholds and maintains its most arbitrary power, and the paternal rule of a centralized government perpetuates inquiry and goads the people well nigh to madness. In the latter, since the triumph of the Democratic party, the people have governed themselves in their own way, without interference from federal taxation or carpet-bag patriots, and the industries of the commonwealth resume their busy course, their government is justly and economically administered, and Ku Klux organizations and intestine disorders are unheard of. To practically apply the Democratic adage, "that people is best governed which is least governed," to the existing condition of the Southern States, is the plain pathway to their recovery from the evils that now afflict them, and in its application we find the triumph of the ideas of local self government and of official purity.—These are the essential questions of the living present; these are and ever have been our prominent ideas. The past is behind us, the future is our own if we be but wise enough to grasp it.

I am not here to sign names to the chosen candidate of the Democracy, but I am here to appeal to your reason and your judgment in behalf of your own principles and of the public good. I am here to ask you to see and feel as I do that success in this contest brings success to your principles and your organization and gives to the republic lasting peace and good government. No party can advance the way of the public good, for can elevate themselves to the height of self denial and patient toil to accomplish that result, and I seek to show to you the magnanimity of that grand organization in whose service and in support of whose doctrines we have spent our lives, from the standpoint of its present attitude.

As to the candidate for President it suffices me to know that he is that candidate, chosen by the representatives of the Democracy in perfect accord with the rules and usages of the organization, that the convention that named him was formally and regularly constituted, that he was selected without dissension, that he is a man of integrity of character and honesty of purpose, whose past life is a guaranty that he will fulfill his pledges, that he frankly accepts and recognizes the tenets of his own faith as the rule of his official action, and that with him alone can I have any assurance of the Democracy, in its antagonism to the protection of the *habeas corpus*—We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

And in the words of the candidate for President, in his letter of acceptance:

"That, subject to our solemn constitutional obligations to maintain the equal rights of all citizens our policy should aim at local self government and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no federal subversion of the internal polity of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well being of its inhabitants by

of unity, and forgetful of past differences, of personal aims and of the claims of our own true men, desecrating the acceptance of the Cincinnati platform and candidates and thus gave the highest proof that political organization has ever given of its patriotism, magnanimity and earnest respect. It yielded at once to the means selected by them for the accomplishment of the great ends we all equally seek. The means are but secondary. Unity for the attainment of our great objects is the essential thing. The only power that you and I recognize as vested with the right to speak has settled that the support of Horace Greely for President and the adoption of the Cincinnati platform means to make effective the unity of the forces whose mission is the overthrow of public corruption and maladministration. The movement at Cincinnati was one essentially Republican. It had no element of Democracy within it. It was carried from honest Republicans by their disgust at the greed and nepotism, the personal government and corruption that surrounded an administration that themselves had helped to create.

The fear that the principles of constitutional liberty would be subverted by the very forces to which they had given vitality and strength compelled them as honest men to raise their voices and exert their influence against the impending infamy. A Republican movement in its inception, its progress and development, that surrounded an administration that themselves had helped to create. They proclaimed their earnest desire for peace, for reconciliation, for a return to the paths of official purity and of constitutional liberty. Placing themselves squarely upon our leading doctrines they recognized existing realities as accomplished facts, and extended to us the invitation to unite with them in their great purposes. We could not doubt their earnestness and their integrity, for the life long record of men like Schurz and Trumbull assured us of both, and we would be recreant to our patriotic instincts if we did not sink our personal prejudices in the acceptance of the proffered hand when it alone gave token of the accomplishment of the ends we sought.

Republicans themselves see from the degeneracy of their own officials and their corrupted organization and seek alliance with us for the advancement of our objects upon the common bond of the public good. It would be worse than suicidal to refuse to welcome them. When men like Black and Sumner, Hendricks and Schurz, Seymour and Trumbull, sinking all minor differences in the necessities of the hour, unite to confront a common danger, patriots ever where should promptly close their ranks and go forward with unbroken array.

Radical newspapers, with that singular consistency which often characterizes them, and Radical orators whose voices have often been raised in abuse of myself, now call me to the witness stand in behalf of General Hartranft, and are somewhat fulsome in their endorsement of my public career and official position. I am much more accustomed to their abuse than their praise. Encomiums from Radical papers and orators are novel sensations for me, and I have no doubt the role is somewhat a novel one to them.

It is quite refreshing to find in parallel columns of the same Radical sheet one article laudatory of myself for my implied and assumed endorsement of Hartranft and in the other article denouncing with fitter and unfounded partisan charges against both Mr. Buckalew and myself.

It is charged that I assented to and voted for the bill extending the official term of General Hartranft as Auditor General. I neither voted for nor assented to it. It was passed on a Monday night—notoriously the hour at which all snakes in legislative circles are brought forth—and was passed through the Senate in the absence of both Mr. Buckalew and myself. He was absent in attendance at the duties of the McClure Gray committee, and I was at my home at court. If I had been present I would have voted against it, for I have always spoken and voted against the policy of extending the official term of any incumbent of an elective office. I have always regarded it as a wrong upon the people and fruitful of corrupt and demoralizing tendencies.

It is assumed and charged that the concluding paragraphs of the report of the Evans committee were intended to assuage the feelings of the public and are regarded as a gross insult to the Democracy. In myself, when earnestly performing the labor which fell to my lot as the official head of the organization, that the convention that named him was formally and regularly constituted, that he was selected without dissension, that he is a man of integrity of character and honesty of purpose, whose past life is a guaranty that he will fulfill his pledges, that he frankly accepts and recognizes the tenets of his own faith as the rule of his official action, and that with him alone can I have any assurance of the Democracy, in its antagonism to the protection of the *habeas corpus*—We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

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of the fraud. I have no comment to offer on a case so shocking, except to remark that with this platform before us we should not think it singular that a close observer, like Col. Forney, should insist that the Radical State ticket cannot be elected.

Should the people of Pennsylvania elect Hartranft and Allen over Buckalew and Hartley, there would remain, no longer, any incentive to coming men in our State to aspire to public trust through a life of integrity and purity. The chances of the political leper would then seem to be more than equal to those of his reputation white as snow.

As to national politics you know that I have long desired the coming together of conservative men of all sections and parties, on sound principles, to bury forever the sectional, the national dissensions and animosities; and I rejoice that the movement to that end is so bright and full of promise; for I think I know that whilst it was suggested by some events that were to me unpleasant, it has its foundation in pure and patriotic motives and purposes, aiming only to promote the future well-being of our common country. And I, therefore, welcome the coming together of men of the North, the South, the East and the West, irrespective of past differences, on the principles and for the purposes of the Cincinnati Platform. Nor do the frivolous jeers of the Radicals, about Democratic voting for one who had so long resisted them, trouble me in the least. I always thought the Democratic party possessed a larger share of Christian charity, and unselfish devotion to country, than was usual in political organizations. And I honor and love that noble organization all the more since it has shown its ability, in an exigency involving the highest interest of all, to put away the dead past with its prejudices and animosities, and take up the work needful for the present and future; and in approaching that work to manifest its sincerity by joining hands, in a spirit of true fellowship, with all men who may desire to participate in it, though they may have been strangers heretofore.

Our Fathers made a union of equal States, with the right in each to have slavery or not, as it might choose.—Some embraced and others rejected it, and out of this difference of state institutions arose sectional dissensions and animosities about the rendition of fugitive slaves; the extension of slavery into the common territory; and about the moral and political status of the institution of slavery, which culminated in a gigantic civil war.

That war ceased more than seven years ago, and the controversies out of which it sprang have mainly passed away, and passed away forever. Slavery has been abolished; the status of the colored man has been advanced by amendments to the Constitution; and the doctrine of secession has gone down never to rise again.

It has remained to men in authority since the war to deal with its evil effects or legacies, and for this work they have shown themselves eminently incompetent. So far from mitigating them, they have magnified them; their own acts and policy becoming the most alarming part of the disorder.

These evils have shown themselves in the form of the wildest extravagance in the use of the public money; in the abuse of official authority, amounting in some instances, on the part of the Executive and Congress, to flagrant inroads upon the Constitution; and also in alarming attempts to extend federal rule to the domestic affairs of States; under the auspices of which measures, the impoverished States were overrun by a class of hungry and greedy adventurers, harassing the people and eating out their substance, slaves when resisted in their wrongs, would raise the howl of insubordination against the whole South. But above all, in harmful influence upon the peace of the country, stands the practice of the Radicals of rekindling the prejudices, passions and hates of the war, by magnifying the stories of carpet-baggers in the South, and then turning these passions to partisan account at current elections.

Thoughtful men have studied this picture with alarm. At the end of seven years the wounds of the war seem as fresh as ever, and experience tells us that under such constant aggravation as they are now subjected to, they will never heal; they will be festering sores in the remote future, leaving scarce a hope for fraternity amongst those who are to come after.

To arrest this growing and alarming disease on the body politic, and apply the true remedy, is one of the noblest purposes of the coming together of all sections of men who heretofore differed. This is clashing hands over the bloody chasm. We want our children in discussing elections to have some other topic than a past war amongst themselves, and until this be accomplished, true brotherly affection will never abound amongst them.

I know that it strikes the minds of some as passing strange, that those who in this movement, should join hands with those who did all they could to abolish slavery; that men who were in the insurrection should unite with those who, sword in hand, helped to put it down; that those who labored to elevate the status of the colored race should join with those who earnestly resisted these measures. But those who are so exercised need notice that the essence and virtue of this movement, consists in forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth unto those things which are before. This is part of the remedy the disease requires.

In investigating these great troubles and in devising measures of relief, Mr. Greely has shown singular wisdom and courage, and it is not, therefore, strange that he should be a recognized leader in the work. For one I join hands with him with pleasure. I care not that he repaid me and I repaid him, when we differed, and I now care to know only that we agree on vital things and that Mr. Greely, if elected President will carry out this bond of fellowship in good faith, and on these

points I feel as well assured as one can be about human affairs, involved in the future.

I believe it to be the fixed purpose of Mr. Greely, and that he has the ability and courage to carry out the spirit of the Cincinnati platform; and that he will not only carry out the amnesty with universal application; but that the general policy and spirit of his administration will be shaped to best good will and fraternal affection amongst the people of all sections of our great country, and to infusing economy and honesty in the use of the public money, and by recognizing the rights of States and citizens and subordinating the military to the civil authority.

But I perceive his former partisans are discovering great defects in his character, and affect to be amazed that Democrats should vote for him. They say he is not fit for the Presidency. They may be sincere in this or they may not; but it seems to me that it had been fortunate for them had this lively concern about fitness come upon them before any action of their own was taken. It is most modest in those who nominated U. S. Grant, Gen. Hartranft, and Harrison Allen, to evince so much concern about the fitness of their candidates.

Some of these critics accord to Mr. Greely good intentions and fair abilities, but they affect to discover great danger in his surroundings, and it does look as if his surroundings, by election time, would be to them dangerous—very dangerous. But their alarm about the dangers of bad company doubtless springs from a rather sorry experience with the present incumbent, and for that reason their admonitions are entitled to some respect.

There are some things which we may safely promise for the consolation of these sensitive custodians of the public virtue, and to insure that Mr. Greely be elected, whatever other errors he may fall into, he will never nominate any one to the Treasury Department who is forbidden by law to hold the place, and then afterward exemplify his own ignorance of the public policy by asking Congress to make his nominee an exception to a law that applied to every other important office in America. Nor will he ever attempt to acquire St. Domingo or any other foreign territory by a worthless treaty with a tottering pretender to authority. He will never waste a million of the public money nor prostitute the government patronage to the accomplishment of any such folly as this. Such things would be the evidence of bad surroundings.

And furthermore, should he ever own "a cottage on the sea" (and I hope he never may), it would be paid for out of his own means; and should he subscribe to any commendable charity, he will permit no Fisk or Gould to pay the money for him. I am also assured that if elected he will remain at Washington more than half the time, looking after the duties and dignities of his high office. And singular as it may seem, in the present incumbent, it is said that Mr. Greely has hesitated to accept the nomination for the Presidency without so much as stopping to count up what he could make out of it or weighing the difference between one and two terms; and it is said, in addition, that without consulting any one, he restricted himself to a single Presidential term, for no other consideration than to promote the public virtue and to inaugurate civil service reform in the best way practicable.

But those who have attempted so freely to cast reproach upon Mr. Greely are, I think, beginning to hide their heads with shame. Evince utterance from him goes to convince the public, that, in the exercise of the Presidential office, he will evince great ability and courage, and a flow of intelligence far above and more of steadfastness and longer term of staid felicitous about the Presidential Mansion.

But many better things will be accomplished in his election, and amongst the best will be the inauguration of an era of good will, covering the whole country, and begetting true American fellowship amongst the citizens of all its parts; and tending directly, as such feeling will be to bring relief to the impoverished States, giving them increased population, capital and general thrift; a measure of vital importance not only to such weak States but as affecting the growth and general welfare of all the others.

Your obedient servant,
WM. BULLER.

Speech of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace.
At Greenburg, Penn., Monday, August 19, 1872.

MEN OF WESTMORELAND: I come to you to-night to give to you as I would to the people of my own district the reasons that impel me to the support of the principles and the candidates of the Baltimore convention and to learn here in the Star of the West whether the pulses of the Democratic heart throb as do mine in earnest sympathy with and cordial support of the ticket nominated at Reading.

The preservation and perpetuity of that complex and magnificent form of government which is embodied in the Constitution of the United States, and through and under which the rights of the people, the rights of the States and the duties of the federal government are protected and defined have ever been the leading ideas of that body of men heretofore and now known as the Democratic party. A strict construction of the federal constitution, the possession by the State governments of every governmental function not granted by express words or necessary implication to the federal government; the rights of the people paramount over all, and their protection the guiding star in construction of every granted or implied power, have been and are now the very essence of the faith of more than three millions of the voters of the republic. When their representatives wielded the power and directed the energies of the republic it was in strict accordance with these principles, and when their antagonists assumed control and experimented upon the reversal of these cardinal tenets, their rejection from power and from place soon followed.

When the civil war seemed to shake to its very foundation the government of the United States, these were the rallying cries with which the Democracy of the north yielding cordial support to the government, gathered the true men of the republic for the protection and preservation of the great principles of free government, and these were the magnets that attracted the love, the respect and the earnest devotion of the millions of men, who, during a decade of oppression and calamity have followed the flag and shared the fortunes of the Democratic party. The preservation of the principles of free government and the maintenance in violation of the rights of the States within their just sphere, were the objects to which our organization was dedicated, and robbed in the paucity of these great purposes it has compelled the respect of its adversaries; it has kept alive the spirit of liberty, and it to-day presents itself living, vigorous, conquering. For the advancement of these great ends it now shows to the world its abnegation of self, its ability to grasp with vigor the opportunities of the present, and its fitness to deal with the grave questions of the immediate future. Its enemies have often alleged its death; they now assert its decease and burial, but if it ever was mortal it now demonstrates its immortality by its acceptance of the infusion of a new element that shall reinvigorate its frame and quicken the pulses of its tremendous power. As in the days when the pryer parts of the old whig organization came to our aid in support of the articles of our faith, so now the pryer element, the very brain and marrow of the Republican organization, accepts our doctrines, and unites with us for the attainment of our leading objects.

I want no more complete enumeration of the political faith to which I have always yielded assent than I find in the words of the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform:

"The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*—We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power."

And in the words of the candidate for President, in his letter of acceptance:

"That, subject to our solemn constitutional obligations to maintain the equal rights of all citizens our policy should aim at local self government and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no federal subversion of the internal polity of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well being of its inhabitants by

Letter from Ex-Gov. Bigler.
CLEARFIELD, PA., Aug. 19th, 1872.

HON. S. J. RANDALL,
MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of 10th inst., touching the current political campaign, I have to say that I fear I shall not be able to take much part in the discussions; and yet looking out upon a struggle in which an able and useful public man, like Mr. Buckalew, is standing up against unjust assaults, marked by peculiar malignity, I can see how difficult it will be to remain silent. The spirit will become very willing, though the flesh may remain weak.

It is not my intention to enter upon any general discussion of the gubernatorial question, nor of State affairs. The public career of Mr. Buckalew abundantly attests that he is the right man to meet the present needs of the State. Honest, able and pure, with plenty of courage and self reliance, he is peculiarly fitted to resist and overthrow the corrupt practices, in matters of legislation, that have assumed such alarming proportions at the seat of Government. He can neither be seduced nor intimidated and will be certain to stand up for the right, against improper influences, however imposing or powerful. If elected, I predict that his discharge of the duties will reflect honor upon even this high station, and become a source of pride and delight to all who may cast their votes for him. Had he been Governor the Evans fraud had never occurred.

Protection to the Treasury and resistance to corrupt legislation are now the great duties of the Executive, and surely no one will be hardy enough to claim that Gen. Hartranft, with his bad reputation and bad surroundings and moderate abilities, is the equal of Mr. Buckalew in such a work.

As to the attempts to impair the reputation of Mr. Buckalew as a faithful friend of the Union and the Government, they will fall harmless and may be treated with silent scorn.

Mr. Hartley, our candidate for Auditor General, has never been tested in public place, and as to him, we must rely upon his good name as a citizen and his known accomplishments for the place.

But the Radical candidate, Mr. Allen, has exercised public trust, and has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. I pass by all that has been said about him as a leading man, in a bad ring at Harrisburg, and take only what his neighbor, Mr. Ellis, and others testify about him, to wit: That he did them, when a member of the legislature himself, suggest the use of money to influence legislation and instructed them how to apply it; not only this, but Mr. Ellis shows, in addition, that Mr. Allen caused money to be left at Harrisburg for his use, to prevent certain legislation that had previously passed, and refused to return the money when detected

"The Old Woman."
It was thus, a few days since, we heard a striding of sixteen designate the mother who bore him. By course husbands we have heard wives called so occasionally, though in the latter case it is said that more of men are undearingly. At all times, as commonly spoken, it jars upon the ear and shocks the sense.

An "old woman" should be an object of reverence above and beyond most all other phases of humanity. Her very age should be her surest passport to courteous consideration.

She had fought faithfully "the good fight" and come out conqueror. Upon her venerable face she bears the marks of the conflict in all its furrowed lines.

The most grievous of the ills of life have been here; trials untold and known only to God and herself, she has borne incessantly; and now, in her old age—her duty done! patiently waiting her appointed time—she stands more honorably and deservingly than he who has slain his thousands or stood triumphant upon the proudest field of victory.

Young men, speak kindly to your mother and even courteously—tenderly of her. But a little time and you will see her no more forever. Her eye is dim, her form is bent and her shadow falls graveward.

Others may love you when she has passed away—kind hearted sisters, perhaps, or she whom of all the world you choose for a partner—she may love you warmly, passionately; children may love you fondly, but never, as in, never, while time is yours, shall the love of woman be to you as that of your old trembling mother has been.

A negro named John Mitchell, confined in jail at Covington, Tennessee, for attempting to outrage a young lady and nearly killing her in the attempt, was taken from jail on Thursday night by a party of citizens, who overpowered him and some of his friends, and carried him to a place called Mitchell. The prisoner was a desperate character, having killed two men within the past year, and succeeded in eluding the officers until this last outrage.

W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Main Building, Room No. 1. 1-25-71

DR. C. T. ALEXANDER,
V. S. & ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Belleville, Pa. [Apr 13, '65]

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